ASX Announcement

13 October 2026

Aster Gold Results Refine Targets as Blue Drilling Advances

Highlights

- New rock-chip assays of up to 4.79 g/t Au at Aster strengthen gold targets within the previously reported eastern anomaly at Blue[1].
- Four priority gold and tungsten prospect areas have now been defined:
  - **Aster Prospect** – gold-bismuth-tellurium targets within a north-south shear corridor extending more than 4km;[1]
  - **Luna Prospect** – central Blue tungsten-bismuth-gold targets, including the previously reported tungsten metallurgical sample area;[2,3,4]
  - **Moonlight Prospect** – structurally controlled tungsten and gold target;
  - **Nova Prospect** – structurally controlled tungsten and gold target.
- Mapping has refined Aster targets within the north-south shear corridor. Drilling has intersected pegmatites, aplites, quartz veining and shearing; assays are pending.
- New sampling returned 4.79 g/t Au and 3.07 g/t Au, supporting follow-up targeting around the previously reported 5.16 g/t Au result. The full 67-sample dataset ranges from below detection (<0.001 g/t Au) to 4.79 g/t Au.
- 51 aircore holes completed as at 11 October 2026: 22 at Aster and 29 at Luna. Initial Aster assays are anticipated in November 2026, subject to laboratory turnaround times.
- Aster is the highest-ranked gold target and Moonlight the highest-ranked tungsten target. The Luna metallurgical sample site requires additional approval for pine-tree clearing before direct drill testing.

New Results Strengthen Aster Drill Targets

Right Resources Limited (ASX: **RRE**) (**Right Resources** or the **Company**) reports new surface rock-chip assays of up to 4.79 g/t Au at Aster and progress on maiden aircore drilling at the Blue Project, approximately 22km north of Tumbarumba, New South Wales. **As at 11 October 2026, 51 holes had been completed, comprising 22 at Aster and 29 at Luna.**

Geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical interpretation have refined the Company's understanding of Blue and identified multiple priority targets. To distinguish these target areas, the Company is now referring to the broader exploration area as the Blue Project and has named four prospects within it.

The four priority prospect areas are Aster, Luna, Moonlight and Nova (Figure 1). Aster encompasses the eastern gold target previously reported on 4 September 2026[1]. The new prospect names provide a framework for targeting and reporting exploration progress.

Aster is the Company's highest-ranked gold target, encompassing the eastern north-south shear corridor[1]. Luna comprises central Blue targets, with priorities based on geological interpretation and logging. Moonlight is the highest-ranked tungsten target, while Nova remains a target for further mapping and proposed drilling. These priorities will be refined as assay results become available.

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[1] Refer ASX Announcement dated 4 September 2026, New Gold Result Upgrades Eastern Blue Target Ahead of Maiden Drilling
[2] Refer ASX Announcement dated 17 July 2026, Blue Prospect Metallurgical Bulk Sample Returns Head Grade of 0.48% WO3
[3] Refer ASX Announcement dated 5 August 2026, Heavy Liquid Separation produces high-grade tungsten sink product from Blue metallurgical sample
[4] Refer ASX Announcement dated 12 August 2026, Blue Tungsten Flotation Testwork Delivers 87.3% Recovery, Cleaner Flotation Programme Underway

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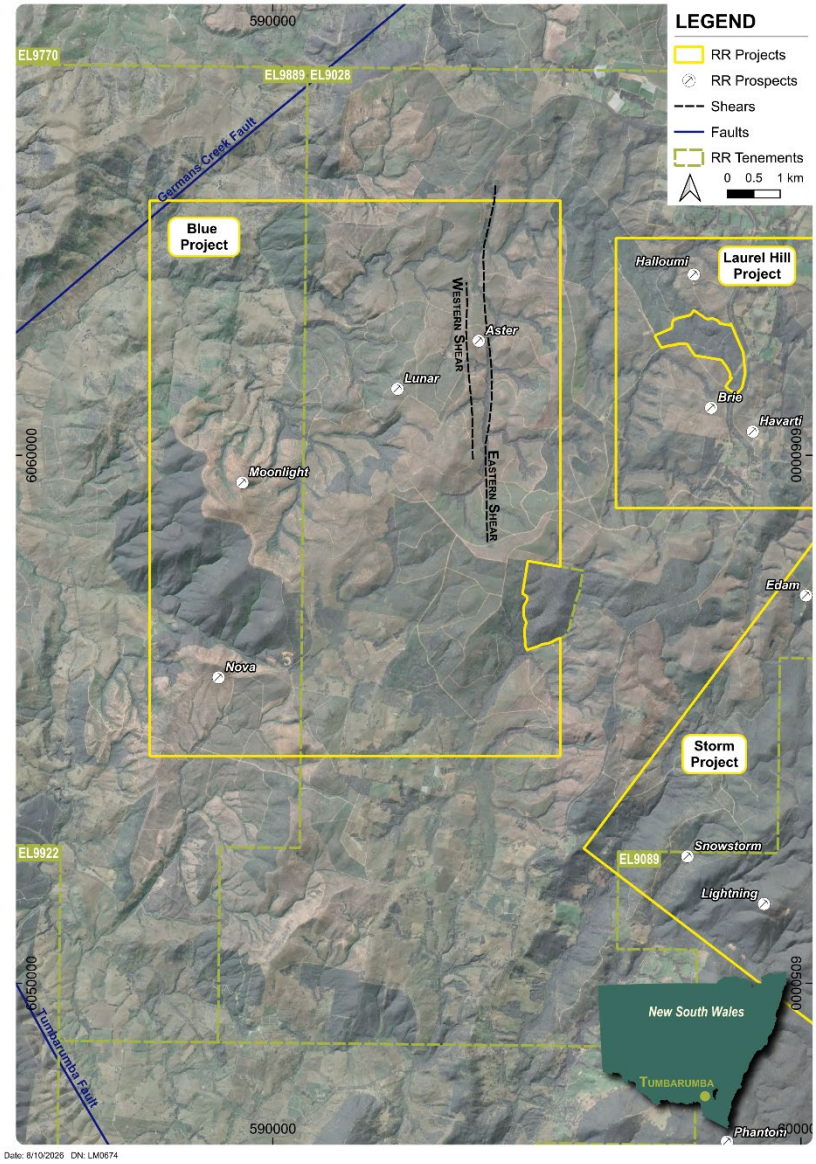


Figure 1: Blue Project prospect map showing the Aster, Luna, Moonlight and Nova Prospects within EL9028 and EL9889.

Managing Director Graham Howard commented:

"The new Aster rock-chip results strengthen our gold targeting at Blue. With 51 aircore holes completed across Aster and Luna, we are now building the subsurface geological information needed to assess those targets.

At Aster, drilling has intersected pegmatites, aplites, quartz veining and shearing within the corridor identified through surface work. These observations help refine our geological interpretation, while assays are needed to establish gold grades.

Aster is our highest-ranked gold target and Moonlight our highest-ranked tungsten target. At Luna, drilling is providing information on the northeast-trending structures identified through geophysical interpretation.

The four prospects give us multiple targets to assess. Our focus is on using drilling, assays and ongoing mapping to rank follow-up work and progress the required access approvals.

Our immediate objective is to determine whether the surface geological and geochemical signatures continue below surface and use the results to prioritise follow-up RC and diamond drilling."

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New Gold Results Refine Structural Targets at Aster

The results reported in this announcement comprise 67 new surface rock-chip samples from the Aster Prospect, with gold assays ranging from below detection (<0.001 g/t Au) to 4.79 g/t Au (Appendix 2, Figure 5). Eight samples returned more than 0.1 g/t Au, including five above 0.6 g/t Au. Rock-chip samples are selective and may not represent average grade across the prospect. These surface results do not establish mineralisation continuity, true width or tonnage.

The work follows the Company's announcements of 24 August 2026 and 4 September 2026. The 4 September release reported a peak rock-chip assay of 5.16 g/t Au and an approximately 4km by 800m eastern gold-anomalous corridor within Blue's previously reported 4.7km by 3.4km multi-element footprint[1]. The new work refines targets within that area.

Mapping and geophysical interpretation indicate a north-south shear corridor extending more than 4km and approximately 800m across at Aster. Strongest shearing has been mapped along its eastern and western margins within variably altered tonalite (Figures 2 and 3). These dimensions describe the structural corridor and do not represent a continuous mineralised body or true mineralisation width.

Gold-bearing samples are associated with quartz veins, pegmatite dykes and chlorite-altered shears. New results include 4.79 g/t Au with 429 ppm Bi (RTRK_00491), 3.07 g/t Au with 167 ppm Bi (RTRK_00490), 1.525 g/t Au with 166 ppm Bi (RTRK_00493), 0.938 g/t Au with 66 ppm Bi (RTRK502) and 0.626 g/t Au with 18.05 ppm Bi (RTRK_00497). The gold-bismuth association provides a vector for follow-up targeting within the interpreted intrusion-related system. Further drilling is required to assess subsurface extent and continuity.

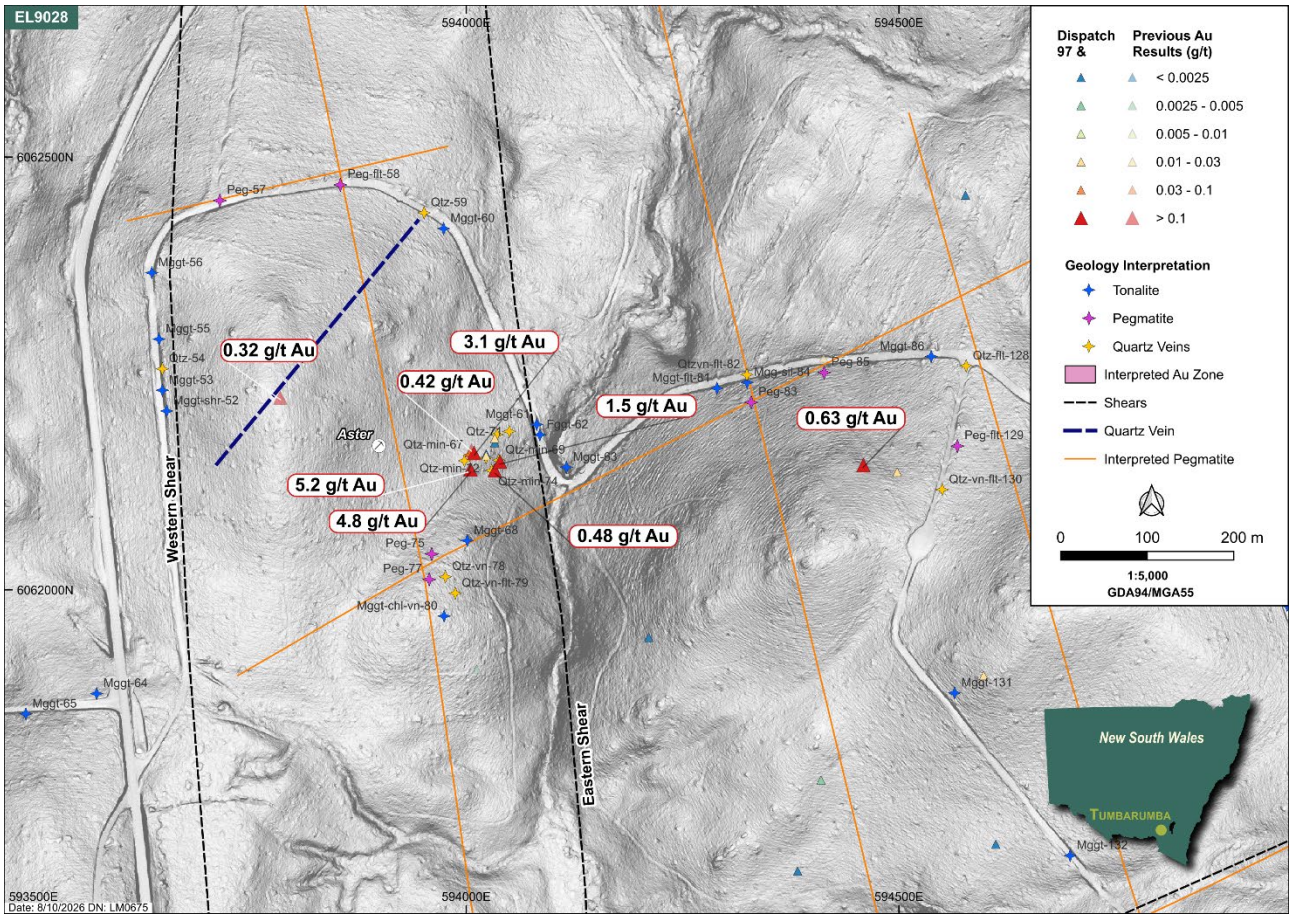


Figure 2: Aster Prospect geology showing the interpreted north-south shear corridor and selected rock-chip gold results. Refer to Figure 5 for all rock-chip gold results.

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Figure 3: Representative gold-bearing lithologies at Aster Prospect. Top left: sample from a pegmatite dyke. Bottom left: quartz veining associated with pegmatites. Right: quartz veining. These lithologies are associated with coincident gold, bismuth and tellurium anomalism.

Aster and Luna Drilling Progress

As at 11 October 2026, 51 aircore holes had been completed across Blue: 22 at Aster and 29 at Luna. This work forms part of the approximately 60-hole, 2,000m first-stage program on EL9028 (Figure 4). Further drilling on EL9889 is proposed within the broader approximately 3,000m campaign, subject to approvals and refinement using first-stage results.

At Aster, 22 holes had been completed, testing selected portions of the north-south shear corridor along existing access tracks. Logging has identified pegmatites, aplites, quartz veining and shearing. Holes target areas near the eastern margin and across the corridor. These are geological observations; gold grades remain subject to laboratory assays.

At Luna, 29 holes had been completed. Drilling has focused on some of the priority targets identified through integrated geophysical interpretation and geological logging. Drilling has also tested the margins of the tungsten anomaly from existing access tracks. The metallurgical sample location has not been directly tested and requires approval to clear pine trees.

This announcement reports surface rock-chip results and drilling progress; it does not report drill assay results. Assays for Aster and the remaining Luna holes are pending. The reconnaissance program is not designed to define a Mineral Resource. Geological logging and assay results will be used to assess the targets and prioritise potential follow-up reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling.

Next Steps

- Complete the first-stage aircore program at Aster and Luna and report assay results as they become available. Initial Aster assays are anticipated in November 2026, subject to laboratory turnaround times;
- Continue geological mapping across the Aster, Luna, Moonlight and Nova Prospects;
- Extend soil and outcrop sampling programs across prospective areas of the Blue Project;
- Progress approval for pine-tree clearing to directly test the Luna metallurgical sample site and approvals for proposed further drilling on EL9889;
- Assess gold, tungsten, bismuth and tellurium geochemical vectors across the broader project area;
- Rank priority targets for potential follow-up RC and/or diamond drilling; and
- Work with the Centre for Ore Deposit and Earth Sciences (CODES), University of Tasmania, during the December Quarter 2026 to refine mineralisation controls and the hydrothermal model.

CODES will assess whether the geology and geochemistry reflect a single intrusion-related system or multiple overlapping mineralising events. The interpretation remains an exploration model requiring further technical work and drilling.



Figure 4: Aircore drilling continuing along access tracks at the Blue Project

ENDS

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Right Resources Limited.

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About Right Resources

Right Resources Limited is a New South Wales-based mineral exploration company focused on advancing a portfolio of gold, tungsten and copper assets across 2,459km² of tenements in the Tumbarumba and New England regions, both located within historically significant goldfields.

The Company's portfolio comprises 10 wholly owned exploration licences in New South Wales: eight in the Tumbarumba Region and two in New England. Exploration at Tumbarumba is focused on gold, tungsten and copper targets within the Lachlan Fold Belt and near the Gilmore Fault Zone.

The portfolio includes the Pilot Project, where historical underground gold production and modern drilling have informed an evolving intrusion-related exploration model, and the Blue Project, where surface exploration has identified tungsten-bismuth-gold anomalism and scheelite-bearing quartz-tourmaline veining. The Company is progressing maiden aircore drilling at Blue and refining targets at Pilot.

Forward Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements or information, including forecasts, projections, opinions and conclusions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance or statements of fact. Actual events and results may differ materially due to risks, uncertainties and other factors, including funding requirements, metal prices, exploration and development risks, operational challenges, competition, regulatory restrictions, title matters and broader business, economic, political and social conditions. Although Right Resources believes there is a reasonable basis for any forward-looking statements, such statements involve significant risks and uncertainties.

Competent Person Statements

Graham Howard

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Graham Howard, who is Managing Director of Right Resources Limited. Mr Howard is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Mr Howard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” (JORC, 2012). Mr Howard consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Previously Reported Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported exploration results and metallurgical testwork has been extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 21 May 2026, 15 June 2026, 17 July 2026, 5 August 2026, 12 August 2026, 24 August 2026, 27 August 2026, 4 September 2026 and 21 September 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified. All previously released market announcements referred to in this announcement can be found at rightresources.com.au

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Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1, Sections 1 - 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Samples taken by the Company across the Blue Project include an extensive database of surface rock-chip samples collected during ongoing exploration programs. • This announcement reports assay results from **67 surface rock samples** of float, outcrop and subcrop collected by experienced field personnel. Sampling is in a softwood plantation and as such insitu quartz veins have been brought to the surface by a bulldozer tine as part of planting. The nature of the float sample is that they are proximal to insitu subcrop and have been ripped within 5m of actual position. • Representative samples of outcrop were visually assessed and taken. • The Company also applied visual inspection and short wavelength ultraviolet light to confirm visible scheelite.
Drilling Techniques	• Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc)	• Aircore drilling commenced at Blue in September 2026. As at 11 October, 51 holes had been completed: 22 at Aster and 29 at Luna. Drill assays are pending. No drill assay results are reported in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No drill assay results are reported in this announcement. The update describes drilling progress and geological observations. Drill sample recovery information will be addressed when drill assay results are reported.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All rock samples were geologically logged. Geological logging per sample is qualitative in nature. • The rock samples reflect a surface point sample and do not represent a total length across the area. • Photos of the samples were taken of samples as part of company protocols. • GPS coordinates were recorded for each sample site.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Rock Samples, whole-sample processing was completed by the laboratory for the 67 rock samples reported in this announcement. • No splitting of the samples occurred due to sample weight <3kg.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The rock samples taken by the Company indicate the potential grade variability within the project area. • No field duplicates of rock samples were taken. • Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised with 85% passing 75 microns • Samples were subject to four-acid near-total digestion followed by ICP-AES/ICP-MS analysis using the ME-MS61L multi-element suite. Gold was analysed separately by fire assay using method Au-ICP22.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**For the 67 rock samples reported in this announcement:** • Samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane for preparation and analysis. Samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2 mm before being pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for both Au using Au-ICP22 and ME-MS61L analysis. • Multi-element analysis was completed using ALS method ME-MS61L, comprising a four-acid digestion followed by ICP-MS analysis. The analytical digest was performed on a 0.25 g aliquot of pulverised sample. Samples returning elevated tungsten values >10,000ppm were re-analysed using XRF method. • Gold analysis was undertaken by ALS using method Au-ICP22, comprising a 50 g fire assay charge with ICP-AES finish. • The Company uses certified reference material (CRM) for all gold, geochemistry samples at a targeted frequency of 1 every 20 samples. • Blank material inserted 1:20. • No external laboratory checks have occurred. • CRM performance falls within acceptable limits of 2 Standard Deviations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Laboratory duplicate analysis was completed for samples returning greater than 10,000 ppm W. • No field duplicates of rock samples have been taken by the Company. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data received by the laboratory.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The horizontal datum used is GDA 94 and projection is MGA zone 55. The vertical datum is AHD71. • Surface topography has been generated using high resolution LiDAR survey completed by the Company in October 2023. • The surface topography has been used to improve elevations of the sample data.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Handheld GPS unit has been used to determine location with an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Rock samples were collected as part of completing soil grid and where outcrop was located • Limited rock out crop occurs at surface resulting in data spacing that is clustered and not evenly distributed across the surface. • This program traversed a recently planted pine forest • Aircore drilling commenced within the Blue Project in September 2026. Drill assay results are pending and are not reported in this announcement. • The distribution of sampling is limited to the surface and is not used for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations. • No sample compositing has been applied. Rock samples reflect point sampling at surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Rock samples reflect reconnaissance along roads and in forest area where outcrop / subcrop was located • Mineralisation system is hosted within dominantly felsic reduced S type intrusive package. • Sheeted quartz and quartz tourmaline veins up to 40 cm width have been mapped to extend over tens of meters in strike within alteration and sheared package. Intense quartz vein zones as observed range from a 20m to 70m width. • North to south discontinuous pegmatites and hydraulic breccias have been mapped by reconnaissance surface mapping. Further work is required to determine the geometry of these features. • Work by CODES in progress is evaluating vein, alteration, mineralisation metal zonation characteristics in the Blue prospect.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The Company maintains a chain of custody of all samples from collection through to laboratory submission.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• CODES have visited sites in Blue prospect in February 2026 and also have independently verified tungsten minerals. Samples collected by CODES are currently being analysed to define mineralisation system characteristics

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• EL9028 (Laurel Hill) is held by Batlow Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Right Resources Ltd, in New South Wales, Australia. • The samples were collected in the Green Hills State Forest (pine) operated by NSW forestry. • Historical alluvial mining has been mined in the creeks through the Project Areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historic mining work occurred between 1855 and 1954 across the Tumbarumba Gold Fields. • The Company has obtained hardcopy reports and maps in relation to this information as part of its historical review in preparation for their current work program. • The historic data comprises mine production records from the NSW Mine Registrar. • There is no known modern exploration within the Blue Project area.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The broader mineralisation system is interpreted to be a reduced intrusion-related system.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• As at 11 October 2026, 51 aircore holes had been completed at Blue. Drill assays pending. No drill assay results or intersections are reported in this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No data aggregation or grade cuts have occurred.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• Geophysical interpretation and field mapping indicate north-south shear structures within a corridor several hundred metres across.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').	These dimensions relate to the interpreted structural corridor, not a continuous mineralised width. • Surface mapping and selective rock-chip samples are being used to refine target geometry. Mineralisation continuity and true width have not been established.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• For a plan image of the sample distribution across the project area refer to Figure 5. • Only surface point samples have been reported therefore sections are not applicable.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All data presented in this announcement are based on Company sample data within the Tumbarumba Tenement Areas. • Reporting of both low and high grades have been included. • Refer to Appendix 2 for reported results.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• The Company completed a high-resolution LiDAR survey in October 2023 and has subsequently undertaken geological mapping, geophysical interpretation, geochemical sampling and petrological studies across the Blue Project.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• As at 11 October 2026, 51 aircore holes had been completed: 22 at Aster and 29 at Luna. The first stage is planned at approximately 60 holes/2,000m on EL9028 within a broader approximately 3,000m campaign. Direct testing of the Luna metallurgical sample site requires pine-tree clearing approval. Proposed further drilling on EL9889 remains subject to approvals. Assays will guide follow-up targeting. • The Company will continue follow-up geological mapping, rock-chip sampling and soil sampling across Aster, Luna, Moonlight and Nova to refine mineralisation controls and the extent of anomalous gold, tungsten, bismuth and tellurium across the broader Blue Project.

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Appendix 2 - Reporting Results

Table 1: Reported Assay Results (Rockchips) (Coordinate system GDA94/MGA55)

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	SAMPLE TYPE	EASTING	NORTHING	W_ppm	WO3 (%)	Bi_ppm	Au_ppm
RTRK_00463	EL9028	ROCK	593023	6060860	2.19	0.00028	0.407	0.002
RTRK_00464	EL9028	ROCK	592507	6061764	5.31	0.00067	0.931	0.002
RTRK_00465	EL9028	ROCK	594246	6060183	7.15	0.0009	3.82	<0.001
RTRK_00466	EL9028	ROCK	594246	6060183	8.28	0.001	4.06	<0.001
RTRK_00469	EL9028	ROCK	592691	6059665	20.9	0.0026	35.6	0.02
RTRK_00471	EL9028	ROCK	591305	6061527	1.135	0.00014	2.05	0.009
RTRK_00472	EL9028	ROCK	591305	6061527	165	0.021	271	0.013
RTRK_00473	EL9028	ROCK	591303	6060619	9.99	0.0013	3.72	0.003
RTRK_00474	EL9028	ROCK	591254	6061525	1.045	0.00013	0.429	0.001
RTRK_00475	EL9028	ROCK	591253	6061360	1.61	0.0002	0.332	0.004
RTRK_00476	EL9028	ROCK	591257	6061527	49.2	0.0062	6.74	0.002
RTRK_00477	EL9028	ROCK	591250	6061568	4.29	0.00054	0.344	<0.001
RTRK_00478	EL9028	ROCK	591457	6061432	1.635	0.00021	0.398	0.003
RTRK_00479	EL9028	ROCK	591457	6061432	0.634	0.00008	0.178	0.001
RTRK_00480	EL9028	ROCK	591013	6061681	1.59	0.0002	0.246	<0.001
RTRK_00483	EL9028	ROCK	593027	6060865	1.6	0.0002	0.056	<0.001
RTRK_00486	EL9028	ROCK	594033	6062175	1.85	0.00023	2.97	0.029
RTRK_00487	EL9028	ROCK	594033	6062170	0.201	0.000025	0.08	0.002
RTRK_00488	EL9028	ROCK	594023	6062157	0.311	0.000039	0.177	0.002
RTRK_00489	EL9028	ROCK	594023	6062155	8.75	0.0011	4.63	0.023
RTRK_00490	EL9028	ROCK	594009	6062158	1.215	0.00015	167	3.07
RTRK_00491	EL9028	ROCK	594005	6062139	16.85	0.0021	429	4.79
RTRK_00492	EL9028	ROCK	594033	6062138	0.607	0.000077	20.6	0.479
RTRK_00493	EL9028	ROCK	594039	6062148	1.43	0.00018	166	1.525
RTRK_00494	EL9028	ROCK	594041	6062146	1.26	0.00016	0.985	0.007
RTRK_00495	EL9028	ROCK	594931	6061554	1.25	0.00016	1.2	0.009
RTRK_00496	EL9028	ROCK	594498	6062136	36.1	0.0046	0.727	0.025
RTRK_00497	EL9028	ROCK	594459	6062144	0.796	0.0001	18.05	0.626
RTRK_00498	EL9028	ROCK	594211	6061945	1.36	0.00017	0.77	0.002
RTRK_00499	EL9028	ROCK	594410	6061780	0.255	0.000032	0.309	0.003
RTRK_00500	EL9028	ROCK	594383	6061675	0.166	0.000021	0.048	0.001
RTRK501	EL9028	ROCK	594386	6061136	5.78	0.00073	2.92	0.003
RTRK502	EL9028	ROCK	594093	6061329	1.56	0.0002	66	0.938
RTRK505	EL9028	ROCK	594577	6062456	0.304	0.000038	0.335	0.002
RTRK506	EL9028	ROCK	594598	6061901	17.2	0.0022	2.28	0.021
RTRK507	EL9028	ROCK	594612	6061706	6.95	0.00088	0.573	0.001
RTRK512	EL9028	ROCK	594801	6062121	0.312	0.000039	0.975	0.004
RTRK513	EL9028	ROCK	595052	6061709	0.181	0.000023	0.054	0.001
RTRK514	EL9028	ROCK	594413	6061223	0.157	0.00002	0.104	0.01
RTRK515	EL9028	ROCK	594387	6061145	4.69	0.00059	2.53	0.001

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SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	SAMPLE TYPE	EASTING	NORTHING	W_ppm	WO3 (%)	Bi_ppm	Au_ppm
RTRK516	EL9028	ROCK	594389	6061109	5.72	0.00072	2.7	0.001
RTRK517	EL9028	ROCK	595193	6060996	1.035	0.00013	62.7	0.346
RTRK518	EL9028	ROCK	595193	6060996	0.214	0.000027	31.4	0.368
RTRK519	EL9028	ROCK	595145	6060927	8.79	0.0011	13	0.005
RTRK522	EL9028	ROCK	595225	6061163	0.476	0.00006	0.381	0.004
RTRK523	EL9028	ROCK	595251	6061356	0.768	0.000097	0.3	0.002
RTRK524	EL9028	ROCK	595262	6061539	1.58	0.0002	2.97	0.001
RTRK525	EL9028	ROCK	595232	6061175	0.909	0.00011	0.224	0.001
RTRK526	EL9028	ROCK	595256	6061367	0.637	0.00008	0.797	0.001
RTRK527	EL9028	ROCK	594496	6059226	0.545	0.000069	2.48	0.01
RTRK528	EL9028	ROCK	594466	6059855	1.88	0.00024	3.15	0.003
RTRK529	EL9028	ROCK	594466	6059855	3.91	0.00049	2.86	0.002
RTRK530	EL9028	ROCK	594549	6059948	6.13	0.00077	0.551	0.002
RTRK531	EL9028	ROCK	594556	6059931	8.92	0.0011	0.91	0.002
RTRK532	EL9028	ROCK	594398	6060627	4.63	0.00058	0.082	<0.001
RTRK533	EL9028	ROCK	593962	6062434	1.295	0.00016	0.416	<0.001
RTRK535	EL9028	ROCK	593750	6059375	3.63	0.00046	1.015	0.002
RTRK536	EL9028	ROCK	593750	6059373	1.285	0.00016	0.195	0.001
RTRK537	EL9028	ROCK	593777	6059399	14.6	0.0018	0.247	0.025
RTRK538	EL9028	ROCK	594591	6059930	7.35	0.00093	1.08	<0.001
RTRK539	EL9028	ROCK	594551	6059930	8.97	0.0011	1.69	0.001
RTRK542	EL9028	ROCK	594299	6060146	6.85	0.00086	5.05	<0.001
RTRK543	EL9028	ROCK	594309	6059962	1.55	0.0002	0.871	<0.001
RTRK544	EL9028	ROCK	594370	6059932	3.01	0.00038	0.799	0.001
RTRK545	EL9028	ROCK	594026	6061361	2.08	0.00026	0.495	<0.001
RTRK546	EL9028	ROCK	594158	6061335	5.03	0.00063	0.963	0.012
RTRK547	EL9028	ROCK	593804	6060015	7.45	0.00094	0.815	0.001

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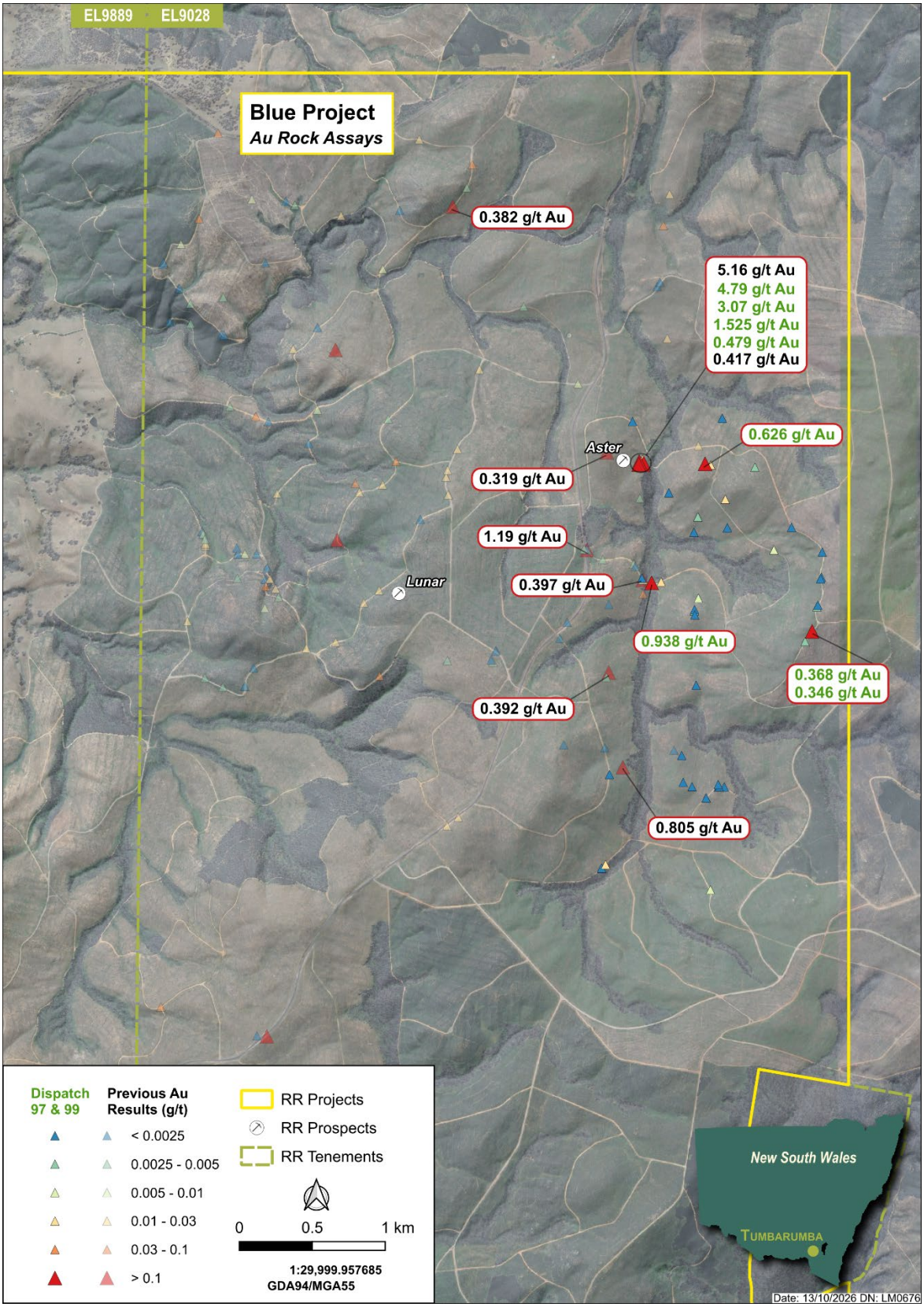


Figure 5: Location of all Au assay results for rock chip samples within the Blue Project.